Charleston volunteers. It will turn out that the teamer Brooklyn took some 300 soldiers and ten or twelve officers to the entrance of Charleston barbor, and that in the night time they rowed in small boats, with muffled care, past the batteries on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and are now inside of Fort Sumter.

In addition to the above, The Times says editorially "We may mention, as corroborative of this report the fact that letters have been received in this city from the fact that letters have been received in this city from a gentleman who left here four weeks since, and is now within Fort Sumter. They are very guarded in their language, as if the writer did not repose unbounded confidence in the inviolability of letters intrusted to the Charleston Post-Office. But of the fact that he has recently obtained access to the fort, and is now serving there under Major Anderson, there is no doubt whatever."

THE CONCESSION CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON. The following are the names of the delegates:

Bitephen S. Logan,
John M. Palmer,
John Wood,
B. C. Cook,
T. J. Turner.

C. B. Szaith,
P. A. Huckleman,
G. S. Orth,
E. W. H. Lewis,
T. C. Stoughton,
NEW TORK
David Dudley Field
Wim. Curtis Noyes,
James S. Wadsworth,
James C. Smith,
Addison Gardiner,
Greene C. Bronson,
William E. Dodge,
Amaziah B. James,
Ersstus B. Corning,
New, JRESHY. PREE STATES. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Amos Tock, Ass Fowler, Levi Chamberlain. Levi Chambertain.
OH10.
Salmen P. Chase,
3. C. Wright,
V. Harden,
Thomas Ewing,
William Groesbeck,
Reuben Hitchcock,
F. T. Backus. PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. M. Meredith,
James Poliock,
Thomas E. Franklin,
Thomas E. Franklin,
Thomas White,
David Wilmot,
Andrew W. Loomis,
William McKennah,
WHOPR ISLAND.
Chief-Justice Ames.
Er. Governor Hoppin,
Alexander Buncan,
George H. Browne,
S. S. Arnold.

VERMONT.

Erastus B. Cerning. NEW-JERSEY. Charles S. Olden, Robert F. Stockton, Joseph K. Randolph, Rodman M. Price, Feter D. Vroom, Senjamin Williameon, Fred. T. Frelinghuyset Thomas J. Stryker, William C. Alexander. S. S. Arnold.
VERMONT.
Hiland Hall,
B. D. Harris,
Levi Underwood,
H. H. Baxter,
L. E. Chittenden. SLAVE STATES. DRIAWARE.
George B Rodney,
John W. Houston,
Den'el M. Bates,
H. Ridgely,
William Cannon. Thomas Ruffin, John M. Morehead,

John M. Morehead,
George Davis,
David S. Reid,
D. M. Barringer,
TRENSESSER.
Robert J. McKinney,
Samuel Milgun,
J. N. Anderson,
Robert L. Caruthers,
Thomas Martin,
Lsac R. Hawkins,
A. O. W. Patton,
Alvin S. Cullom,
Wm. P. Hickerson,
Georga W. Jones,
F. K. Zollicefer,
Wm. H. Stephens,
Vindinia. Ex-Gov. Morehoad, James Guthrie, Joshus F. Bell, Wm. O. Butler, Charles A. Wickliffs. BARTLAND. Reverdy Johnson, Wm. S. Goldsborough Augustus W. Bradfort, John W. Criesfield, Best, C. Howard, J. Dixon Romaine. John Tyler, James A. Sedden, Wm. C. River Waldo P. Johnson, Wm. C. Rives, George W. Summers, John W. Brockenbrough Col. Doniphan, Judge Hough, Judge Buckner, John D. Couker.

The New-York Delegates named above have not a this writing been appointed—the Assembly only having passed the resolution for commissioning them on their futile and improper errand. STEALING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

STEALING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Information has just been received by the Government from the Collector at Savannah, in which he states that he has been notified by the Governor of the State of Georgia that no more money must be paid over to the United States without his (the Governor s) order. The Government have telegraphed to the Collector to know whether he intends to obey the President of the United States or the Governor.

THE PLOT. THE PLOT.
The plot to capture the Capitol, which has led to the

The plot to capture the Capitol, which has led to the warlike attitude and preparations of Gen. Scott, was disclosed to Senater Donglas by one of the conspirators. Judge Douglas instantly denounced the plot as treasonable, and told his informant that, unless he revealed it to the War Department, he himself would. The informer resolved to do so, and subsequently disclosed the project to Gen. Scott, who immediately took the precautionary measures of ordering to this city the additional force of four companies of artillery. MAJOR BROWN IN COMMAND.

Major Brown In Command.

Maj. Harvey Brown, Brevet-Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, has been assigned the command of all the troops in the District of Columbia, except the sappers and miners, who will remain as they are under the immediate command of Lieut. James C. Duane, subject at all times to the order of Lieut.-Gen. Scott. DISORGANIZING ELEMENTS.

DISORGANIZING ELEMENTS.

It is noticeable that most of the old party backs from the North, who were active at Charleston and Baltimore in disorganizing the Democratic party, are now in Washington for the purpose of intermeddling, and preventing a harmonious understanding between the peace Commissioners from the two sections.

NEW-ORLEANS NO LONGER A PORT OF ENTRY.

NEW-ORLEANS NO LONGER A PORT OF ENTRY.
A resolution will be introduced into the House tomorrow (Tuesday) repealing the law creating NewOrleans a port of entry, and providing for the collection
of the revenue at the month of the Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Dix, is severely
condemend for permitting so large a sam of money to
remain in the mint at New-Orleans, with the full
knowledge that its seizure by the Disunionists was certain.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

There is little chance for disunion in Kentucky. Mr. Breckinridge and his party are terrified at the intelligence that the people of their State will never surrender to the Seversionists. A gentleman who has just arrived from Lexington says he found a perfect deliring the property of t

arrived from Lexington says he found a periect definition for the Union. Even the travelers on horseback had Union flags wrapped around their whip-handles, while at nearly every cross-road the banner of the stars and stripes was floating to the breeze.

while at nearly every cross-road the breeze.

MRS. GAINES'S CASE.

The celebrated cass of Mrs. Myra Gaines will be argued in the United States Supreme Court on Tuesday. The chain of this lady has been pending in some of the various Courts, State and Federal, for twenty-eight years. The counsel retained for the argument on the part of Mrs. Gaines are F. Perin of New-Orleans, and Caleb Cushing; on the part of the defendants, Mr. Jenire of Louisians. It is asserted that if Mrs. Gaines if defeated the estate of her father would be ultimately lost to the present holders, as suits are pending in the United States Court, Eastern District of Louisians, filed on the 10th of April, 1852, in which the complainants, claimed as the heirs of Mary Clark, grandmother of Mrs. Gaines, have disposed of their claims to the Roman Catholic Church and to companies in New-York and Philadelphia. Their suits will, of course, be speedily tried, if Mrs. Gaines should be defeated. She has a host of sympathizing friends in Washington, especially in the legal profession, all of whom believe she will win the case.

MINOR ITEMS. THE FLOATING BATTERIES. The Evening Post's Charleston correspondent say that one of the floating batteries under construction that city lies in the East bay, at the Palmetto wharf, not far from the foot of Hazel street, where, this afternoon, I visited it. Here is the result of my observations: It will consist of a huge platform of pine beams about 14 inches square, powerfully framed and bolted together and adapted to float upon the water. At one end thick planks of the same material and similarly fastened, stretch upward and outward for about twenty feet, at an angle of perhaps seventy degrees, met at feet, at an angle of perhaps seventy degrees, met at the top by a sharper and shorter one, from the summit of which a bomb-proof roof will slope to the rear of the platform, joining another short projecting angle inclosing the battery on that quarter. The taller end, faced exteriorly with three or four thicknesses of railroad fron, and provided on the inside with a lining of sand-bags or cotton-bales, is intended for the receipt of four cannon, forty-two pounders, protruding from orifices cut for that purpose. Towed down to Fort Sunter, anchoring almost beneath its walls, when the attack shall commence, this formidable battery is expected to be of signal serbeneath its walls, when the attack shall commence, this formidable battery is expected to be of signal service in effecting a breach, while its peculiar construction must cause the balls of the besieged to glance aside or mitigate the damage done by them. At least a score of workmen are engaged upon its construction. When it is completed, and perhaps another, look for exciting news from Charleston. With these batteries, with those at Pelican's Point, Forts Moultrie and Johnson all ready, with what cannon and armunition we have, we shall be prepared to make a final demand of the Government and of Major Anderson for the surrender of Fort Sumter; in the event of their refusal, awaiting some cloudy night, to put the question at the cannon's mouth. Then the townspeople, aroused from uneasy slumbers by the roar of those instruments, the invention of which is attributed, by Milton, to the devil himself, will know that the devil's work of fratricidal strife has indeed begun, and the war commenced in earnest.

THE BATTERY A FAILURE. The Philadelphia Press's correspondent at Charles-

ton says:

"The cotton battery is said to be a failure, which, I presume, will account for the no small denying all knowledge of it. When it was nearly completed some one discovered that it could not float. I saw this extraordinary work of art, and can vouch for its existence; and although The Mercury's correspondents Washington seems to have been ignorant of its whereabouts, The Mercury's editor was thoroughly posted, and near stient.

PLANS FOR ATTACKING SUMTER.

PLANS FOR ATTACKING SUMTER.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Charleston, who is in the confidence of the Secessionists, and, from his official position, thoroughly posted as to their intentions and movements, says that the State authorities have gone much further in their works of defense and preparations for attack than any one conceives. They have nearly completed their rafts and boats for the transportation of troops in the harbor, have completed their defenses at Morris I-land, at the city, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in the very best and most imperishable manner, having covered with great care and consummate skill all the available points of attack from Fort Sumter, so that Charleston City is the only assailable point where the heavy guns of Maj. Anderson can do serious damage.

Their plan of attack, and one which has provoked much inquiry, is certainly well conceived, and for the purpose of a brief but spirited assault, must be admitted as evincing admirable foresight. It is this: Maj. Anderson's guns, they have ascertained, are ranged so as to cover a line upon Forts Moultrie and Pinckney, Morris Island battery, and Charleston. These require the attention of all his men to man them, and, with all these points opening upon him at once, he will be entirely occupied. He has none pointing to the East upon Monnt Pleusant, where the State has erected formidable batteries and taken thither their largest ordinance, with abundant supplies; and, while the other places open upon him, the Mount Pleusant batteries nance, with abundant supplies: and, while the other places open upon him, the Mount Pleasant batteries will keep up an uninterrupted fire upon Fort Sunter, with the purpose of making a breach. The distance is only three-quarters of a mile.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION IN FLORIDA. A gentleman who arrived recently from Florida has called at The Times office, and furnished us with some interesting items of news. He corroborates the accounts that we have from time to time published in regard to public opinion at the South. Secession in Florida was not effected by the vote of the people; on the contrary, every effort was made to prevent an honest vote being taken. The Legislature, which directed that a Convention should be chosen, only allowed five days to intervene between the notice and the election. The consequence was that the country people, who were concerned to secession, had no concertuity to vote. days to intervene between the notice and the election. The consequence was that the country people, who were opposed to secession, had no opportunity to vote, and the people of the towns had it all their own way. No one in Florida entertains a doubt that a majority of property-holders are Union and conservative; for a proposition made in the Convention to allow only property-holders to vote was not entertained for a moment. The Secessionists of Florida are those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose; and, for the present, they rule supreme. As an instance of the spirit that prevails, it is related that a Floridian, within the last mouth, entered the store of a Northern man and stabled thing to gain and nothing to lose; and, for the present, they rule supreme. As an instance of the spirit that prevails, it is related that a Floridian, within the last month, entered the store of a Northern man and stabled him four times, without any provocation whatever. Rushing out into the street, with the dripping weapon in his hand, he shouted, "This is the blood of a G—d d—n Yankee; let us serve them all so!" For this brutal murder, the perpetrator was elected to the Florida Convention. Our informunt, though himself an owner of negroes, and an advocate of the institution of Slavery, was twice fired at for wearing a Union cockade. A man in Florida who openly professes loyalty to the Union is called an Abolitionist, and is lucky if he escape being lynched.

The legitimate effects of secession have already made their appearance in Florida. Poor people are beginning to feel hungry. Pork is \$30 a barrel, four \$13, corn \$1.75, and oats \$1. Establishments which a few weeks ago had eight clerks, have now only one. Small towns which were thriving have been suddenly checked in their growth, and have a desclate appearance. All who can are making preparations to come North. Of course no Northern born people will willkingly remain at the South after secession, for loyalty is still to them a moral obligation and a word

North. Of course no Northern-born people will wilkingly remain at the South after secession, for loyalty is still to them a moral obligation and a word of some meaning. But there is nothing singular in the fact that every one, with any property to save, should be eager to reach some place where life and property can be secured to them. In Florida, proprietors have already been taxed \$14 per head for their negro property, and negroes which sold for \$1,100 each six months ago would not now fetch \$500. When our informant left, there was nothing in the State Treasury; and there is every probability that secession will ultimately throw Florida back into a wilderness, and make the State a suitable domain for Seminoles and Camanches.

ONE MAN OF NERVE LEFT. ONE MAN OF NERVE LEFT.

Secretary Dix, having received official notice of the surrender of the revenue-cutter at New-Orleans, immediately dispatched the following message, by telegraph, to New-Orleans:

To WK. HENNILL JONES of New-Orleans:

Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Brush-

"Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Brushwood. Assume command of the cutter—the McClebland—and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieutenant Caldwell to hold him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to hand down the American Ang, shoot him on the spot.

"JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Tressury."

Mr. Dix mistook the name of the cutter. It was the Lewis Cass, not the McClelland, that was surrendered by its commander, but the difference is immaterial. Gen. Dix's noble stand in defense of the integrity of the flag commands the highest regard for his patriotism the flag commands the highest regard for his patriotism and his nerve. The dispatch went through several hands; it was intercepted at Montgomery and conveyed to the Governor of Alabama, who delayed it for several hours, but finally forwarded it, on the 20th January, to the Mayor of New-Orleans, by whom, in turn, it was transmitted to the office of The N. O. Delta, and was there published.

The New-Orleans Picayune thus reports an interview with the late commander of the cutter and the agent of the Government:

sgent of the Government:

"We had the pleasure of a call last evening from Capt. Brushwood, of the revenue cutter Gen. Cass, and Mr. Jones, the special agent sent here to order that Wr. Jones left Washington the ordinance of sec Mr. Jones left Washington the ordinance of secession had not yet passed our Convention, and the only object of the Government in sending him hither, on such a mission, was to remove what might be a cause of trouble and excitement. No disrespect to the State, we are assured, was intended. In the meantime the cutter had moved up the river, the relations of the State to the Federal Government had changed, and it would have been impossible to take the vessel out to sca, if her officers had wished it, which we are assured they did not. All of them willingly recognize the authority of the State, and will devote themselves to her service."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AUTHORITIES AND THE

HON. WM. AIKEN.
We perceive that Mr. J. D. Aiken, a relative of the Mercury, that Mr. W. A. has been taxed \$10,000 in the shape of a forced loan, by South Carolina's revolutionary authorities; that gentleman not being in Charleston to make the denial himself. The statement Charleston to make the denial himself. The statement appeared originally in this paper, published simply as one that was being freely conversed over in Secession circles here, and for which, in so publishing it, we dischaimed responsibility for its truth. If this denial be true, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, we are glad that Mr. Wm. Aiken has so far escaped the inevitable fate, sooner or later, of all men possessing property to be taxed, indirectly and directly, to carry out the purposes of such parties as control the revolutionary movements in the South. South Carolina's ordinary State Governmental expresses were about \$1.50.000 ary movements in the South. South Carolina's ordinary State Governmental expenses were about \$150,000 per annum. Already the Legislature at its current session have made appropriations to meet the pecualary cost of the new state of things there for the next year, arounting to an aggregate of \$1,800,000. Though the banks may have lossed the Government hundreds of thousands, and individuals may have contributed an aggregate of perhaps \$100,000, and the "Republic" may have issued bonds and notes to the amount of \$250,000, all which have been done to meet those apmay have issued bonds and notes to the amount of \$760,000, all which have been done to meet those appropriations, yet property in South Carolina is to pay the piper sooner or later, beyond all question. No argument is necessary to prove that fact.

In this connection we may mention that we have noticed that The Charleston Mercury vehemently and vituperatively depice all truthful accounts of the state of affairs there—compared financial for the content of the state.

of affairs there—commercial, financial, &c., that are found in the press inimical to the Secession movement.

SEWARD AND DOUGLAS TRIFLING. The Washington correspondent of The Charleston

The Washington correspondent of The Charleston Courier writes in disgust:

"Never were so-called statesmen as much bewildered as now. Seward hides his utter incapacity to deal with events under the disgusting mask of levity. The owner of the Star of the West went to him the other day and in the most carnest manner besought him to give some positive assurance of what Lincoln's policy would be. Seward replied: 'I tell you what you do. Buy a ticket for the Lincoln hoauguration ball. Head the list with your name, and that will bring peace to the country!" The man retired nauseated at such folly. As for Donglas, his power to cope with the issue before him may be judged from what he said to Crittenden. 'How this thing is to be rettled, we don't know. But settled it will be, some how. We feel it in our bones, don't we Mr. Crittedden, that all will yot be well?' Was there ever on earth such a set of triflers and incapables?" of triflers and incapables?

JUDGE STORY CAN'T BE SECEDED FROM. JUDGE STORY CAN'T BE SECEDED FROM.

A queer scene took place last week in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Monroe presiding. The Attorney-General, Mr. Miles, proposed to quote an opinion on an important legal point from Chief Justice Story. The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Wilkinson and Col. Simons, thought there was an important adjudication on that point made by a Judge in their own State. The Attorney-General said that he thought the opinions of Judge Story entitled to weight, even though be was a United States Judge. Judge Monroe, in deciding, thought they could not secede from the legal opinions of Judge Story, any more than from those of Lord Eldon. The Mr. Wilkinson here mentioned is the law pastner of C. G. Meaninger.

GOVERNMENT PUNDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES According to the monthly statement of the United States Treasurer, the balance in the Mint at New-Orleans was \$389.267; and in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer there \$121,233. The following shows the principal balances subject to draft in the Slave States:

Total in Slave States..... \$734,736 The whole amount in all the depositories, subject to draft, was \$2,639,297. This has been much increased since in the Northern cities by the recent issue of

RELIEVING THE FORT.

Arrangements have been made for the departure of the women and children from Fort Sumter, according to a request which lately appeared in *The Courier*. Twenty women and seventeen children will be taken to New-York in the steamship Marion on Saturday. We have no doubt that a similar request for the men would be granted, to the satisfaction of all concerned. [Charleston Courier, Feb. 1.

THE SUBJUGATION OF HORSES.

MR. RAREY'S CHARITY LECTURE. Mr. Rarey on Saturday closed his lectures on the Subjugation of Horses in this city for the present, by a magnificent exhibition of the power of man to coerce fractious horses, in the Academy of Music. Mr. Rarey explained his system as usual, illustrating it with two or three horses, and exhibiting Cruiser as a specimen of its results. The younger of the Arabian horses presented to Senator Seward by Ayoub Bey Trabulsky, a magnificent sorrel colt, which had never been shod, and which since the departure of his Arab groom has been rapidly growing vicious, then bounded in. His groom had great difficulty in controlling him, and when Mr. Karey first took him in hand, the beautiful animal made many attempts to bite and kick.

There is a dash and style to this colt surpassing that of any other Arabian we have previously seen. He has a peculiar springiness of pastern and a dainty way of hiting and placing his feet that make him a very showy animal for park or parade riding. His head, muzzle, eye, ear, and throat are all that could be desired by us, and even quite up to the demands of the Arabian breeder's traditional law. He is also fine in the withers and has a very nicely made crest; but while he has very large and strong bock and knee joints, the bone between them and the feet is so fine and scanty that he must lack strength for hard, protracted work, and be utterly incapable of running even on the course with more than "feather weights" on his back. He has not, and probably never will have, size enough to recommend him to those who have been accustomed to breed for something more than mere beauty and symmetry of form. He is a horse so courngeous and high-spirited that, if managed with the usual brutality of our grooms, will soon become almost as dangerous a subject to approach as Cruiser, and we strongly recommend Mr. Bathgate to be watchful over the men into whose hands he intrusts the management of Mr. Seward's two fine horses. Let them be treated with the kindness and care they receive in their native country, and they may be kept as docile as pet sheep but a resort to kicks, cuffs, and curses would be justly repaid in six months by exhibitions of the most fearful rage and malice on their part.

Siklany Gidran, the little sorrel, was strapped up by Mr. Rarey after having made several attempts to bit and strike him, and although his struggles for liberty were rather violent, they were not long protracted, for the intelligent and noble animal, understanding that his human antagonist meant him no barm, soon gave up, and lay quietly until bidden to rise, when with a bound he gained his feet, with Mr. Rarey on his back, and was hastily ridden out of the ring.

His fellow-traveler, Maanake, is a large-jointed,

larger and stronger horse, of the celebrated Hedrogi race, and seven years old. His color is bay; hight, 15 hands. His head is not so fine in bone or faultless in shape as the sorrel's, nor does he compare with him in beauty. His back is very straight and strong, and without any sway in it to give him style in action, but he has a marvelous stretch of hip, which may fairly be called sui generis, for we do not recollect a horse with anything like an equal development. His arms and thighs are very strong, and, by the saidle-marks on his back, we judge they have been severely tested before now in hard rides over the burning sands around Beyrout. He was merely led in at the Academy on Satur-

day, and exhibited to the audience. Sometimes people dream of seeing angels, and they always see them like human beings glorified. If horses ould ever dream of a horse-heaven, and bright horse pirits clattering along the paths of the beautiful land, hey must have seen some vision like that which burs upon Mr. Rarey's audience when Mr. Bathgate's staln, "New-Jersey," came in view, after the Seward Arabians had been withdrawn. Such an arching of the neck, such a champing of the frothy bit, such an uplifting and down-setting of the dainty feet, such a grace it every movement, such fire, and courage, and pride as he showed were beautiful to witness. The bright gaslights shining on his silken coat, and the accessories of stage scenery made him look more beautiful than he really is, but take him at the worst disadvantage, and he is a stallion of whose possession any man might be proud. He is by George M. Patchen, the conqueror of Flora Temple, out of Patsy Anthony, and while he is infinitely superior to his sire in beauty, he may, in time,

possibly equal him in flectness of foot. We venture to say that if a vote had been taken through the audience, to choose between the Arabians and New-Jersey which should have a premium, the majority in favor of the latter would have been overwhelming. If these three, with Cruiser, and the little Shelties could only have been led in procession round and round a few times before the audience, it would have been a fine thing. There was a fine type of the English thoroughbred-much battered and bruised is is true-the finest specimens of the Arabian race ever imported; a beautiful part-blooded American trotter; and the pigmy descendents of full-sized Arabians, that lived some centuries ago. Such a Congress of horse nations was never seen in this city before.

The exhibition was concluded by a second lessor o Peacock, the notorious fighter and biter from the Hudson River Railroad stables. The kicking and biting of Peacock were alarming to nervous people. Within quarter of an hour Mr. Rarey had a hundred hairadth escapes. After he had once brought Peacock to the ground and released him, he mounted him, but was thrown. After attempting again and again he was finally obliged to give him another application of the straps, when he was able to conclude his lecture with some degree of comfort, sitting on Peacock's back. He thanked the public and the Press for their kindness and support, and stated that if possible he would give another lecture in New-York before going to Europe, where he has engagements during the Summer.

By actual count it has been ascertained that,

despite the storm, and the dense fog which cut off almost every dollar that was expected from Newark, Paterson, and other metropolitan suburbs, the receipts of the lecture were nearly two thousand dollars. The expenses, which, beyond the rent, were as heavy as they would have been for three lectures, amounted to about seven hundred dollars, thus leaving a net balance for division between the lecturer and his beneficiaries of thirteen hunded dollars. We learn from Mr. Rarey that one thousand dollars worth of half-dollar and dollar "standee" tickets remained on hand unsold. Had the day been clear there would have been nearly \$1,500 for Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to expend in the relief of the distressed. Mr. Rarey left for Philadelphia on Monday.

Mr. Vandenhoff will give one of his readings, at the Athenseum, to-morrow evening.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, Mr. Gener in the Chair. Mr. Froment offered a resolution that the Counsel of the Corporation be instructed to report to this Board at its next meeting, whether the Common Council has the power, under the legislative act of April 17, 1830, to award the contract for cleaning streets to any person or persons bidding for the same, without regard to the amount of the estimate; or, whether section thirty-eight of the City Charter compels them to award it to the lowest bidder. Adopted.

A petition to have the railing of the lower part of the Park removed was referred.

Mr. Sutth offered a resolution that a Joint Special Committee, to consist of three members from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to invite Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, to visit the city on his way to the national capital, and that such Special Committee wait on him upon his arrival, and tender him the hospitalities of the City of New-York.

Mr. Boatty moved that it lay over, for the same res-BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

New-York.

Mr. Boole moved that it lay over, for the same reason he had assigned at the last meeting. Lost, 8 in the affirmative and 8 in the negative. Mr. Boole then moved that a Special Committee be appointed to whom the whole subject should be referred. Lost, 6 to 10. Mr. Boole then moved that the resolution be laid over until the next meeting, and be made the special order, which was carried.

which was carried.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in reference to the same subject, was haid over.

Mr. Frommer presented a preamble and resolution which set forth that, under the act for facilitating the which see forth that, under the act for facilitating the purchase of land for the junction gate-houses of the new reservoir, authority was given to determine by arbitration the damages to which Messrs. Baldwin & Jaycox were entitled by reason of the award made to them by the Croton Board on Oct. 27, 1858, which contract was not subsequently confirmed by the Common Council; that Fernando Wood was absent from the city at the time the act received the Governor's signature, and that W. I Boak earlier Mercanes and that W. I Boak earlier Mercanes and that city at the time the act received the Governor's signa-ture, and that W. J. Peck, acting Mayor, appointed on behalf of the Corporation Jacob F. Oakley, one of the arbitrators; that Mayor Wood subsequently appoint-ed George G. Barnard as arbitrator, who, with the other arbitrator selected by the contractors, proceeded to determine the alleged damages, and have recently made a report fixing the damages against the Corporation at \$68,000; and believing such award to be excessive, the resolutions ask the Controller to re-port to the Board of Aldermen whether he has received any notice of such award, and what action he has any notice of such award, and what action he has taken. Also, requesting the Corporation Counsel to report whether Le represented the Corporation before such arbitrators, and whether Jacob F. Onkley and George G. Barnard were legally appointed arbitrators. and that the Corporation Counsel take immediate measures to resist the payment of such award. Adopted.

reported back from the Committee on Finance, with reported back from the Committee on Finance, with an increase of \$150,000 for Belgian pavement; \$5,000 for donations; \$45,000 for roads and repairs; \$05,000 for sewers, repairs and cleaning; \$10,000 for lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 8: \$10,000 for Hamilton Square; \$23,000 for Madison Square railing; \$10,000 for North-Western Dispensary, new building; Total, \$262,500. There is also a reduction of \$20,000, being the estimate

There is also a reduction of \$20,000, being the estimate for the Mayor's advertising of "Papers pending before his Honor the Mayor." Laid over.

A report was received from the Finance Committee in favor of a quarter of a million loan for improving the Central Park.

Mr. Braby opposed it. He said that if members of the Board ask to bave a man put to work, they are met by a rebuff. It was a great swindle.

Mr. Conveil said if the gentleman had personal spleen against the Commissioners, and to which he

spleen against the Commissioners, and to which he wished to give vent, why he (Mr. Cornell) should make no special objection.

Mr. Dayrow did not know that there were any

grounds of objection against making this appropria-Mr. FROMENT agreed to some extent with the re-

Mr. FROMENT agreed to some extent with the remarks of Mr. Brady, but was not prepared to see the work upon the Central park stopped.

Mr. Brady charged that a high price was paid for materials, and a low price for work. The poor man's nose was held to the grindstone, until ground down smooth to the face. Mr. Brady also charged that the laborers were "exported" from New-Jersey to work on the Central Park. Laid over.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday, Mr.

Jones, the President, in the clair.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution directing the Counsel
to the Corporation to take the necessary proceedings to
have Worth street opened on a straight hase with the
proposed widening of the street from Baxter street to
Chatham square. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolutions were offered to direct the Street Com-Resolutions were offered to direct the

steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company No. 33, and to direct the same officer to purchase a steam fire-engine for the use of Hose Company No. 52—the latter to be locat d in the Harlem Fire District. Both papers were referred to the Committee on Fire Depart-Mr. Stevesson presented a resolution, in substance

Mr. STEVENSON presented a resolution, in substance
the same as that offered at the last meeting of the
Board of Aldermen, tendering the hospitalities of the
city to Abraham Lincolo, the President elect, when he
arrives here. The resolution was adopted, and sent in
to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Mr. Brief submitted a resolution directing the Con-

troller to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Engine Company No. 39, at an expense not to exceed \$3,500, the same to be within the boundary of Twenty-eighth and Thirty-four h streets and Eighth and Nicht. avenues. Referred to the Committee on Fire Depart-

The Street Commissioner was directed to report to the Board what action (if any) has been taken to regu-late and pave New Chambers street, from Chatham

reet to 1'earl.
Mr. Barney offered a resolution directing the Superintendent of Peli e to report to the Corporation-Attorney all violations of the city ordinances by the various railroad companies, or by persons transacting

business with said companies. Adopted.

Resolutions were offered directing the Hudson River
Railroad Company to remove the turn-out switches between Reade and Duane streets, and not to allow their
cars to be loaded and unloaded, or to stand in the public
thoroughfare between Charch and Canal streets. In case of the refusal of the railroad company to compl with these requirements, the Street Commissioner is directed to take steps to carry them into effect. The paper was referred to the Committee on Railroads, with directions to report to the Board at its next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

CITY MORTALITY .- The City Inspector reports 367 deaths as occurring in the city last week, which is a decrease of 36 from the mortality of the week previous, and 10 less than the corresponding week last year. There were, of men, 81; women, 82; boys, 120; girls, 84. Of 204 deaths from acute disease, the greatest number was from inflammation of the lungs, 27; scarlet fever, 26; convulsions infantile, 19; croup, 16; in flammation of the brain, 16; bronchitis, 15; diphtheria, 10; small-pex, 7; puerperal fever, 7. Of 137 deaths from chronic diseases, there were, from consumption 65; marasmus, infantile, 20; dropsy in the head, 12 Of 26 deaths from external and other causes, not depending upon climate or season, 2 were cases of suicide; exposure, 1; burned or scalded, 1. Discares classified: Of the lungs, throat, &c., 147; brain and nerves, 55; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 46 skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 42; uncertain seat and general fevers, 25; heart and blood vessels, 13; generative organs, 9; old age, 9; premature birth, 5; bones, joints, &c., 3; unknown, 3. Classified in regard to age, there were under 1 year, 89; from 1 to 2 years, 34; 2 to 5, 54; 5 to 10, 12; 10 to 12, 4; 12 to 15, 1; 15 to 17, 3; 17 to 20, 7; 20 to 25, 14; 25 to 30, 24; 30 to 40, 36; 40 to 50, 28; 50 to 60, 21; 60 to 70, 12; 70 to 80, 20; 80 to 90, 3; 90 to 100, 1; unknown, 1, 243 were natives of the United States, 76 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, 5 of England, 4 of Scotland, 2 of British America, 1 of Poland, 1 of Wales, and 1 unknown. There were 61 deaths in the public institutions, of which 19 were at the Alms-House, Blackwell's Island.

THE TRAP-BLOCK PAVEMENT. - From a report made by the Croton Board to the Controller, it appears that there is required to meet the expense of trap-block payement on works now ordered by the Common Council, \$774,139. Add to this for pavements which may be ordered by the Common Council during the year 1861, the sum of \$250,000, a total is given of \$1, 024,139. The Croton Board suggest that, as this amount, if inserted in the tax levy, would make an onerous addition to the taxes, application be made to the Legislature for authority to create a fund, by the issue of bonds, to be applied exclusively to the construction of trap-block pavements. In this suggestion, however, the Controller does not concar, on the ground that though this kind of pavement should always be pre ferred and used, the growth of the city will necessitate

a continual expenditure therefor; and a postponement of the expense until a future period will add to the burdens then to be borne. The Controller recommends an appropriation for trap-block pavement of \$350,000, which added to the balance of \$202,158 40, unexpended Dec. 31, 1860, makes the total available amount for 1861, \$552,158 40. As the law restrains the Croton Board from proceeding with work for which an appro priation has not been made, of course several of the 31 pavement jobs cannot be undertaken during the present

THE COUNTY BUDGET .- It is said that the Mayor will veto the county budget, and send the veto to the Supervisors to-day, because the provision of \$15,000 for the new Harlem Bridge is stricken out. The Board will, no doubt, pass the budget as it is, over the veto, after the lapse of ten days.

SIXTEENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS,-The German Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward teld a crowded meeting at Manchot's Hotel, No. 172 West Twenty-fifth street, on Saturday night. President Manchot offered the resolutions adopted the previous night by the Republican Association of the Ward which were unanimously adopted. Mr. F. Kluge then offered the following resolution, which was also

adopted:

Resolved, That we indose heartly the manly course of Mr. Issae Dayton, member of the Board of Aldermen, and of Mr. William Orton, member of the Board of Councilmen, and agree with them in the declaration that the last message of Mayor Wood did not contain anything class that a swies of treacherous and unpatriotic phrases and doctrines.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS .- Stephen Goodwin, a sailor who was stabled on Thursday night by some of his companions, while in the drinking saloon No. 203 South street, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning from the effect of his injuries. The deceased was stabled twice in the side and once in the breast with a sailors' sheath knife. Coroner Schirmer took the ante-mortem deposition of the injured man on the day of his admission to the Hospital, when he identified William Robinson as the man who had stabbed him, and John Jackson as an accessory. Two witnesses of the affray, named John Jones and Richard Donovan, were also arrested. Coroner Schirmer commenced an inquest on the body yesterday, but in order to secure the attendance of other witnesses, was obliged to postpone the investigation until to-day. The deceased was employed on the ship Charles Hill. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass., aged 34 years.

ARREST FOR CONSFIRACY TO DEFRAUD .- An Italian

named Dominico Chisachi, yesterday appeared before Justice Osborn at the Tombs, and complained that he bad been defrauded out of \$1,600 worth of property by a broker named George W. Markham, of No. 8 Pine street, John M. Hodges and Dorrance Davis. The complainant alleges that he recently owned a hat, cap and fur store, at No. 146 Bowery, and being anxious to leave the business, advertised his stock and fixtures for sale. In answer to this advertisement he alleges that Mr. Markham called upon him and desired to purchase in behalf of John M. Hodges, whom he represented as a wealthy gentleman, living at No. 29 Fifth avenue. His offer of Mr. Hodges's promissory note at three months having been declined, he offered as collateral security what purported to be two bonds of the Mount Vernon (Illinois) Railroad Company, referring the complainant to Mr. Davis for information concerning that road. Upon applying to Mr. Davis the complainant, as he alleges, was informed that the bonds were worth \$800 each, being issued upon the strength of 100,000 acres of land, recently granted to that Railroad by the State of Illinois. Mr. Hodges was represented as being a very wealthy man, whose note alone was good for the amount without any security. Feeling satisfied with the representations made, Mr. Chisachi accepted the note and bonds, and immediately trans'erred his stock and fixtures to Mr. Markham. He further states that within a few days after he had thus transferred his goods, the same were sold at auction by Markham's order, and the store closed. When the complainant applied to the bank at which Mr. Hodges's note was made payable, he was informed that that gen-tleman had no account there, nor man there ever been any money to his credit. He subsequently called at the reputed residence of Mr. Hodges, in Fifth avenue, but could find no such person, and learned that there was no such railroad in Illinois as the Mount Vernou, nor was any such contemplated. He therefore charges Markham, Davis and Hodges (if the latter individual is not an imaginary character), with conspiracy to de-fraud. A warrant having been issued for the arrest of those persons, Sergeant Cropsy of the Lower Po lice Court yesterday succeeded in apprehending Markham, and he was committed for examination by Justice Osborn. Davis was also taken into custody and given in charge of an officer for the night. The other alleged swindler has not yet been found.

THE ICE CROY.-The companies which make it their business to supply the sweltering public bereabout with ice throughout the hot Summer months, have had an unusually pleasant time for gathering in their supply this Winter. The amount required is immense, and is principally derived from the North River, although Rockland Lake, and various smaller ponds of water. furnish their share. There are now in the ice-houses of the different ice companies upward of 300,600 tune, while the quantity required to be in store will not fall far short of 500,000.

THE MOCK AUCTION FURNITURE DODGE,-Among

the complaints made at the Mayor's office and the Police Courts, is that of gross frauds practised by anetioneers of house furniture. It is an old imposture; but its success shows that there are persons not sufficiently on their guard-that Mrs. Toodles still survives. The operator rents a house, fills it with cheap second-hand, but showy, furniture, and then advertises that a wealthy gentleman, in most cases about "leaving for Europe," will sell out the contents of his house at a sacrifice. At the cale all the Peter Funk humbug games are practised; the house is filled up at night, in proportion as it is emptied in the day time, and the ffair is kept up as long as gudgeons stap at the bait. Of course complaints at the Mayor's office are of little use. Once in a while the City Hall squad brings up a Peter Funk, and Marshal Burnham administers a good-natured rebuke, the culprit all the while laughing in bis sleeve as the comedy progresses. Possibly if Capt. Hartt were put on the track of these rogues, there would soon be a thinning out of their now well-filled ranks, and charges of official complicity with these pests would no longer be heard.

SEIZURE OF THE BARK OVERMAN .- On Saturday night the bark Overman, Capt. Blaise, was boarded by three Deputy United States Marshals, as she was endeavoring to steal out of port under cover of the fog, and compelled to return to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Upon inquiring of various persons who were supposed to know something about the movements of that ves-sel, our reporter learned that the Overman undertook to work her way down the bay on Saturday evening during the prevalence of the dense fog which had cor relled honest traders to lie quietly at their docks. She had no pilot on board, and those who witnesses

pelled honest traders to be quietly at their docks. She had no pilot on board, and those who witnessed her movements pronounced them exceedingly suspicious. Marshal Kynders got wind of the sailing of the Overman, and immediately dispatched three of his deputies to overhaul her.

This they succeeded in doing while the vessel was lying in the stream off Quarantine. On asking for the captain, they were told that, having forgotten to bring a compass, he had gone ashore for one. The officers concluded to await his return, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing him come on board by a small steamer. In the same boat which brought the captain alongside, was a New-York pilot, who disapproved of the idea of any vessel going to sea without a pilot, and he had resolved to see the Overman out, though she carried him to her point of destination. The captain failing to give a satisfactory account of himself, he was ordered to put about, and finally was forced to comply, although he did so with great reluctance. Fearing some difficulty in their endeavors to detain the vessel, the Deputy Marshala telegraphed to Capt. Todd of the Harbor Police, for assistance, and officers Smiley and Blair of that force were sent to the Atlantic dock to their assistance. The Overman is still in charge of the officers but what the result of her detention will be is

bids the suspicion that she was going a slaving. The supposition is that the bark was seized on an attachment by the Marshal, as she was in his possession prior to her sailing. This no one can vouch for or know anything about but Captain Rynders, and he will not

STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM .- At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, held at No. 97 Clinton Place in the City of New-York yesterday, the following gentlemen were present: Hon. Charles H. Ruggles, Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Edward A. Lambert, Dr. Jacob, S. Miller, Messrs. Lorenzo Draper, Charles Butler, Franklin Johnson, Nosh Worrail, and J. Edward Turner of New-York, Edward F. Shonnard of Yonkers, and Sherman L. Phelps of Binghamton.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Asylum for the ensuing year: John W. Francis, M.D., L.L.D., of New-York, President; Hon-W. T. McCoun, of Long Island, Vice-President; Hon-Josiah B. Williams, of Ithaca, 2nd Vice-President; J. H. Ransom, of New-York, Treasurer; J. Edward Turner, of New-York, Corresponding Secretary, and T. Jefferson Gardner, of New-York, Register.

For the purpose of completing the Assylum the present year the following resolution was unanimo adopted:

Resolved, That this Board appoint Thomas W. Olcott, Thomas C. Brinsmade, and J. Edward Turner, as a committee to use upon the Legislature the importance of the immediate passage of the bill entitled "An act for the relief of the New-York Biate Inchriste Asylum and for other purposes."

Already 4,310 applications have been made to enter this Asylum as patients. These come from every State in the Union, and from every county in our own State. The Asylum walls are completed to the fourth story, and will be ready to receive patients the coming Fail. The capacity of the building will accommodate 400 patients. The Asylum has thus far been carried on without any salaried agents, officers, or clerks. The work has been accomplished by the Trustees without any compensation. The funds of the institution have been collected in almost every town and village in our State in \$10 subscriptions.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.-The following person were appointed by this Board yesterday, and assigned to Wards: Peter Dobson, Fourteenth Ward; Charles McDermott, Second; Charles Burns, Pifteenth; Jacob Siebert, Fourteenth; and Chas. F. Woodward, Twentythird. The resignation of Policeman Albertson, of the Steambout Squad, was received and accepted.

STREET CLEANING AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES. The work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in abating nuisances, seizing diseased and unbealthy meat, and street cleaning, is shown in the following stateme

and street cleaning, is shown in the following statement:

Abatement of Nuisances.

Cemplaists of nuisances, &c., received.

Complaints for which no cause existed.

Notices for shatoment served.

Sinks and water-closets cleaned.

Loads of night-oil removed from city limits.

Dead cows removed from the city limits.

Compared to the city limits.

Dead cogs and other small animals removed from city limits.

Unsound, Diseased or Unhealthy Meats, Frisk, Posters, existed or removed from the city limits.

Linium Diseased or Unhealthy Meats, Frisk, Posters, existed or removed from the city.

Beef.—Number of pounds.

Veil—Number of pounds.

Solution—Number of pounds.

Folity—Number of pounds.

100

Poultry—Number of pounds.

Number of carts employed.

Number of carts employed.

Number of loads of sales and garbage removed.

Amount earned by ash cartineed.

\$2,159 68

THE ELEVATOR ACCIDENT IN DUANZ STREET.—Mr.
Otts says: The verdict of the Jury in the above care does or great injustice. I had no personal connection whatever with the repairing, testing, or warranting those repairs. In fact I had not seen the elevator nor either of the proprietors for three months previous to the sacchent. I am informed that application was made to my foreman in the city, and who, in my absence and without my knowledge, sent an experienced man to put on a new lifting rope, and that he attached it in the usual manner, and then applied to the Engineer to start the engine more that he night test the work? but for some cause the engine could not be started, and the man left, believing the engine could not be started, and the man left, believing the attachment to be safe, as in other cases it had held 5,000 pounds, while this elevator was sold to carry only 2,000 pounds. I also learn since the accident, that the frame work of the platform had been rasked out of shape in such a manner as to prevent the operation of the out of shape in such a manner as to prevent the operation of the safety-spring. I never warment elevators to be 'perfectly safe,' as their safety depends in some measure upon their reasonable and the form the safety strengs caused the safety server warment elevators that I had sold to carry 2 000 pounds have, in use, been leaded up to 5,000 and the safety springs caught and held these immense leads. I have only to add in candination, that 100 of these elevators in use, in this city and not withstanding very frequent careless and unseanonable usage, only one man has been killed in eight years—while with less these had the unmitter of other elevators in use, fourteen men have been the filled in this city since June, 1856.

PickPockET Caught.—Henry Spengenberger, & German, being in the drinking salcon No. 39 Mource street, on Sunday evening, had bis pocket picked of \$50 in cash. Ascertaining his less almost immediately, he turned at d seized Augustus Gellen, a German, whom he accused of the theft. A policeman being called in Gellen was searched, and the stelen money found in his possession. The prisoner was committed to answer by Justice Connolly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Charles McKeon, a native of Ireland, aged % years, was instantly killed on Sunday night by falling down a flight of stairs, at No. 162 Avenue A. The deceased had been to see a neighbor during the evening and in attempting to go down stairs without a light slipped, and falling to the bottom broke his neck. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verific of accidental death was rendered. KILLED ON THE HARLEN RAILROAD .- On Sunday

afternoon a man whose name is unknown, but who is represented to have been a brakeman on the Harlem Railroad, was found lying beside the track near Morrisanie, very badly injured. He was removed to the New Tork Heapital, where he scon after ward died of his injuries. It is supposed that he fell from a train of cars while in motion, and that he was not missed from the train. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

[Advertisement.]
WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING !—
Have his Head examined. FOWLER & WELLS can tell you what
trade or business he will be most successful in, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

HERR DRIESBACH, the great Lion Tamer, has made his appearance and on the stage of active life, and is exerting his magic influence over OLD ADARS's Grissly Bears at Bartsun's Museum, in whose hands they are as gentle as lambs and obedient as dogs. Barnum is offering his visitors rate attractions now a days.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE ASSON WIFE-POISONING CASE-THE EVIDENCE CLOSED .- The trial of William Abson for the murder of his wife by poison was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court, and the evidence was brought

Hudson County Court, and the evidence was orougus to a close last evening.

Julia Kennedy was on the witness stand for over four hours, and for about three hours was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination. She testified that there had been no improper intimacy existing between herself and Mr. Abson; that the money sent to her while in Europe by Mr. Abson was in part due for money expended in purchases for Mrs. Abson, and the balance was to make purchases for the family in Liverpool; that she had no one or two occasions prepared herbs at the remake purchases for the hanny in Liverpool; that each had on one or two occasions prepared herbs at the request of Mrs. Absen to be used by her in procuring abortions; at one time witness was with Mrs. Absen when she attempted to purchase some arsenic at Mr. Shipley's drug store, in Grove street, Jersey City; but the clerk refused to let her have it without a prescription for a when it without a prescription for a when it without a prescrip-

John Steele, who resides in Gardner's avenue, deposed that some time in the Summer, a year age, while walking along near Mr. Abson's house, on a Sunday evening, he overheard a dispute between Mr. Abson and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett; Mr. Abson said he seement to be a sunday evening. did not want them to come there on a Sunday evening, making trouble; Mrs. Bennett made use of very dis-orderly language, and said if she had a pistel she

would shoot him.

Dr. Booth was recalled, and deposed that at the time be left the Daver's powders he had no strychais with him, neither did he keep it in his house.

The testimony was then closed, and the Court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

District-Attorney Scudder will sum up for the State at the opening of the Court to-day, to be followed by Gen. Wright and A. O. Zabriskie, eq., for the defense. The closing argument for the State will be by Attorney-General Wm. L. Dayton.

The boy-murderer, Dow, has been sentenced by Judge Vredenberg, in Middlesex County, to be executed on the 4th of April. The Predomina says it was a solemn agene, the andience being deeply moved as the Judge discharged his painful daty. The box, however, preserved his stolid indierence throughout. The counsel for the prisoner intend to apply to the Court of Pardons for a commutation of sentence from hauging to imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

Accidentally Shot.—The wife of Mr. Morris tockbower was seedlentally shot and killed by her husband, our Newton, Sussex County, last week, while he was loading a

A NEW HORSE DISEASE, -A new horse disease her that force were sent to the Atlantia cock to their assistance. The Overman is still in charge of the officers, but what the result of her detention will be is not known. Capt. Blaise stated that he had returned because the vessel had sprung a leak. Her cargo for- instituted a medical investigation of the cause.